Navy Case No. 80,182 PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT **Donald E. La Grange, Douglas A. Schulte, Robert E. Barker, Charles D. Howard, Richard D. Hall, and David Dillard** who are all citizens of the United States of America, and are a residents of **Washington, Indiana; Bloomfield, Indiana; Linton, Indiana; Washington, Indiana; Huron, Indiana; and New Castle, Delaware,** respectively, have invented certain new and useful improvements in **"TWO PAYLOAD DECOY DEVICE"** of which the following is a specification:

Please Contact Preparer:
Amy Loch Ressing
Reg. No. 45,814
Tel: 301-757-0579
Date: June 17, 2003

TWO PAYLOAD DECOY DEVICE

Statement of Government Interest

[0001] The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government of the United States of America for governmental purposes without payment of any royalties thereon or therefore.

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to decoy devices, more specifically, decoy devices having two payloads with a distinct time lapse between the expulsion of the first payload and the second payload.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] Decoy devices traditionally have one payload that is ejected by a standard impulse cartridge. Aircraft have a decoy device capacity limited by the number of dispenser holes of the aircraft. Increasing the number of dispenser holes in an aircraft is costly and impracticable. A decoy device, as currently known in the art, typically contains a much larger single payload than is necessary for decoying purposes. There is a need in the art to increase the number of payloads that are ejected by each decoy device, thereby increasing the decoying capacity of an aircraft, while using a single standard impulse cartridge and maintaining standard handling and loading procedures.

[0004] U.S. Patent No. 5,623,113, Valembois, "Pyrotechnic Device for Launching at Least One Projectile", issued April 22, 1997 discloses a device capable of ejecting more than one projectile.

The device relies on the inherent ballistic characteristics of each projectile to determine the speed and timing of the launching of the projectile, which requires different calculations of the inherent ballistics for each type of projectile. Developing easily deployable devices with a reliable and predictable delay between the launching of successive payloads is difficult to do using the inherent ballistics of the projectiles, especially in working situations.

[0005] Consequently, there is a need in the art for a decoy device capable of deploying two payloads utilizing one standard impulse cartridge. Further, there is a need in the art for a decoy device having a distinct, easily predictable, and reliable time lapse between the expulsion of the first payload and the second payload.

[0006] Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a decoy device capable of deploying two payloads.

[0007] It is a further object of the invention to provide for a decoy device having an easily predictable, reliable and distinct time lapse between the expulsion of the first payload and the second payload.

[0008] It is a further object of the invention to provide for a decoy device that doubles the payload capacity while retaining standard handling and loading procedures.

[0009] These and other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following detailed description, which together with the accompanying drawings discloses a preferred embodiment of the invention for purposes of illustration only.

Summary of the Invention

[0010] A decoy device capable of deploying two payloads with a distinct and predictable time lapse between the first payload and second payload is disclosed. The device has a square outer case. The aft end of the square outer case is closed and has a cavity with a frangible bottom for

a standard impulse cartridge. The forward end of the square outer case is open, which allows for insertion of internal components before an end cap seals the square outer case.

[0011] The internal components are comprised of a square payload assembly, a round payload assembly, and a manifold/delay body assembly. The square payload assembly is comprised of a square payload and a square piston located inside the forward end of the outer case. The round payload assembly is located just aft of the square payload assembly and is comprised of a round inner case, a round payload, a retaining ring, and a round piston. The round inner case is attached at its aft end to the manifold/delay body assembly. The manifold/delay body assembly is comprised of a one-piece manifold/delay body, located just aft of the round payload assembly, an expulsion charge for the round payload assembly, at least one booster pellet, and a delay element. The manifold/delay body has a round end located in its forward section and a square end located in the aft. The round end is attached to the round inner case. The round end of the manifold/delay body has a cavity that contains an expulsion charge for the round payload assembly. The square end fits the inside dimensions of the square outer case. The square end of the manifold/delay body has holes located in each of the four corners of the square end. The square end of the manifold/delay body additionally has at least two cavities. The first cavity contains at least one booster pellet. The second cavity contains a delay element. The second cavity has a hole in the bottom of the cavity, creating an opening between the cavity containing the delay element and the cavity in the round end of the manifold/delay body that contains the expulsion charge for the round payload assembly. After the internal components are inserted in the square outer case and the end cap is attached, the manifold/delay body assembly is staked in place by deforming the square outer case inward in each of the four corners just forward of where the square corners of the manifold/delay body assembly are located inside the square outer case.

[0012] When a standard impulse cartridge located at the aft end of the square outer case is fired, the frangible bottom of the cavity ruptures, allowing gases from the standard impulse cartridge to ignite the at least one booster pellet and the delay element located in the first and second cavities of the square end of the manifold/delay body. The gases from the impulse cartridge and the at least one booster pellet flow through the four holes in the square end of the manifold/delay body, past the round end of the manifold/delay body, around the round inner case, towards the square payload assembly. The gases from the standard impulse cartridge and at least one booster pellet cause the square piston to push against the square payload, which in turn pushes against the end cap, causing the end cap to separate from the outer case. The square payload is ejected and produces a decoying effect.

[0013] The delay element burns for a distinct time, ignites the round payload expulsion charge for the round payload assembly by transferring fire through the hole in the bottom of the delay element cavity. The round payload expulsion charge for the round payload assembly produces gases, pressure from which cause the round piston to push against the round payload, which then pushes against the retaining ring, causing it to separate from the round inner case. The second payload is then ejected and produces a decoying effect.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0014] Fig. 1 shows a longitudinal view of the decoy device, in a cross-sectional view B-B from corner to corner of the square outer case.

[0015] Fig. 2 shows the longitudinal view of the decoy device, in a cross-section view A-A through the midpoint of the square outer case to the opposite midpoint of the square outer case.

[0016] Fig. 3 shows a cross-sectional view of the manifold/delay body assembly.

[0017] Fig. 4 shows the top view of the manifold/delay body assembly.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0018] The invention disclosed is a two payload decoy device. Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the decoy device has an outer square case **20**, typically made of aluminum, which measures approximately 1 inch high by 1 inch wide by 8 inches long, which is a standard size designed to fit standard aircraft dispenser holes. It is obvious that the invention can be adapted to differing sizes and/or geometries for applications other than aircraft, or differing sized dispenser holes in aircraft. The outer square case is open at the forward end of the case **30**. An end cap **40**, typically plastic, is attached at the open end **30** using methods known in the art. Preferably, the end cap is crimped in the open end of the square outer case and sealed with an O-ring. The opposite end of the square outer case, the aft end **50**, is closed, and has a cavity **60** designed to accommodate a standard impulse cartridge (not shown). Preferably, the standard impulse cartridge is a BBU-35/B or CCU-145/A impulse cartridge. The bottom of the cavity **60** has a frangible thin disk area **70** separating the standard impulse cartridge from the interior of the outer case **20** of the decoy device.

[0019] The internal components of the device are inserted into the open end **30** of the square outer case **20** prior to attaching the end cap **40**. The internal components include a square payload assembly **80**, a round payload assembly **90**, and a manifold/delay body assembly **110**. The square payload assembly **80** is comprised of a square payload **82** located inside the forward portion of the square outer case **20** adjacent to the end cap **40**, and a square piston **84**, which fits the inner dimensions of the outer case **20**, and is located just aft of the square payload **82**. Just aft of the square payload assembly **80** is the round payload assembly **90**, which is comprised of a round inner case **92** which fits inside the square outer case **20**, creating open space **100** between the round inner case **92** and the corners of the square outer case **20** down the length of the round inner case **92**. The round inner case **92** contains a round payload **94**

that is retained in the round inner case **92** by a retaining ring **96**. The square piston **84** of the square payload assembly **80** rests against the retaining ring **96** of the round payload assembly **90**. The round payload assembly **90** is further comprised of a round piston **98** located just aft of the round payload **94**. The round piston **98** fits the inner dimensions of the round inner case **92**. The aft end of the round inner case **92** is attached to the manifold/delay body assembly **110**. Typically, the ends of the round inner case **92** and the manifold/delay body assembly **110** are threaded such that they can be screwed together. Additionally, the round inner case **92** and manifold/delay body assembly **110** could be attached by crimping methods such as the rubber die method, the roll crimp method or elecro-magnetic forming, ie. "Magneform®" crimp method. Obviously, other methods of attaching the round inner case to the manifold/delay body assembly are possible in light of the above teachings, and the listing above is not intended to limit the methods of attachment.

[0020] Referring to Fig. 3, the manifold/delay body assembly **110** is comprised of a one-piece manifold/delay body **112**, located just aft of the round payload assembly **90**. The manifold/delay body **112** is comprised of a round end **114** located forward and a square end **116** located aft. The round end **114** is attached to the aft end of the round inner case **92** by any means known in the art. Optionally, a pin **121** is inserted in the round end **114** of the manifold/delay body **112** to assist in assembling the manifold/delay body assembly **110** to the round inner case **92** by acting as a stop in the attachment process. Alternatively, a stop could be fabricated as an integral part of the manifold/delay body **112**. The round end **114** of the manifold/delay body **112** has a round payload expulsion charge cavity **118** that contains an expulsion charge **120** for the round payload assembly **90**. The square end **116** of the manifold/delay body **112** fits the inside dimensions of the square outer case (not shown).

[0021] Fig. 4 depicts a top view of the square end **116** of the manifold/delay body **112** with at least one hole **122** located in one of the four corners of the square end of the manifold/delay body. Preferably, the square end of the manifold/delay body has four holes **122**, one located in each of the four corners of the square end of the manifold/delay body. The square end of the manifold/delay body additionally has at least a first cavity, the booster pellet cavity, **126** and a second cavity, the delay element cavity, **130**. The booster pellet cavity **126** contains at least one booster pellet **128**, optionally housed in a plastic pellet cup **135**. Preferably, the at least one booster pellet is a $BKNO_3$ booster pellet. The delay element cavity **130** contains a delay element **132**. Delay elements are known in the art. The delay element cavity **130** has a hole on the bottom surface of the delay element cavity, creating an opening between the delay element cavity **130** and the round payload expulsion charge cavity **118** that is located in the round end of the manifold/delay body. Optionally, the top surface of the manifold/delay body **112** contains at least one pin **134** located as to protect the delay element **132** from being damaged when the frangible thin disk area of the standard impulse cartridge cavity ruptures when the standard impulse cartridge is fired.

[0022] Referring to Figs. 1, 3 and 4, when a standard impulse cartridge (not shown) located in the standard impulse cartridge cavity **60** in the aft end **50** of the square outer case **20** is fired, the frangible thin disk area **70** of the standard impulse cartridge cavity **60** ruptures, allowing gases from the standard impulse cartridge to ignite the at least one booster pellet **128** and the delay element **132**. The at least one booster pellet **128** produces additional gases. The gases from the standard impulse cartridge and at least one booster pellet **128** flow through the holes **122** in the four corners of the square end **116** of the manifold/delay body **112**, through the open spaces **100** between the round inner case **92** and the corners of the square outer case **20**, down the length of the round inner case **92** to the square piston **84**. Pressure caused by the gases from

the standard impulse cartridge and at least one booster pellet **128** cause the square piston **84** to push against the square payload **82**, which in turn pushes against the end cap **40**, causing the end cap **40** to separate from the square outer case **20**. The square payload **82** is then ejected and produces a decoying effect.

[0023] The delay element **132**, ignited by the gases from the standard impulse cartridge, burns for a distinct time, and then ignites the round payload expulsion charge **120** for the round payload assembly **90** through the hole in the bottom of the delay element cavity **130**. It is known in the art that the physical length and the burn rate of the delay element **132** control the delay time. Once ignited by the delay element **132**, the round payload expulsion charge **120** produces gases that create pressure on the round piston **98**, causing the round piston to push against the round payload **94**, which in turn pushes against the retaining ring **96**, causing the retaining ring **96** to separate from the round inner case **92**. The round payload **94** is then ejected and produces a decoying effect after a distinct time lapse caused by the delay element.

[0024] Having described the invention, the following examples are given to illustrate specific applications of the invention, including the best mode now known to perform the invention. These specific examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention described in this application.

EXAMPLES

[0025] Test devices were built and tested. The two-payload decoy device had an aluminum outer case that measures approximately 1 inch high by 1 inch wide by 8 inches long. A plastic end cap was crimped in the open end and sealed with an O-ring. The opposite end of the case was closed and had a cup shaped cavity designed to accommodate a standard impulse cartridge. Standard impulse cartridges are known in the art. Typically a BBU-35/B or a CCU-145/A standard impulse cartridge is used.

[0026] The internal components consisted of a manifold/delay body assembly, containing a $BKNO_3$ booster pellet housed in a plastic pellet cup, a pyrotechnic delay and an expulsion charge, which was screwed to a round inner case. The round inner case contained a round piston and the round payload retained by a C-shaped retaining ring. A square piston rested against the end of the retaining ring of the round inner case. The square piston fitted the inner dimensions of the square outer case. The square first payload was contained between the square piston and the plastic end cap. The end cap with O-ring was Magneform® crimped in the mouth of the one-piece outer case to seal and complete the device. After the plastic end cap was crimped on, the manifold/delay body assembly was staked in place by deforming the square outer case inward in each of the four corners just forward of where the square corners of the manifold/delay body assembly are located.

[0027] During testing, the standard impulse cartridge was fired. When the standard impulse cartridge was fired, a thin disk area in the bottom of the cartridge cavity ruptured and the cartridge gases ignited the $BKNO_3$ booster pellet and the pyrotechnic delay. Two standard $BKNO_3$ booster pellets with a weight of 0.067 grams each were used for a total weight of 0.134 grams. Gases from the impulse cartridge and booster pellet flowed through openings in the four corners of the square end of the manifold/delay body and down through the open spaces in the four corners between the round inner case of the second payload and the square case. Pressure from these gases caused the square piston to push against square payload, which in turn pushed against the end cap causing the end cap to separate from the case. The first payload was ejected and produced heat. The delay burned a distinct amount of time and then ignited the expulsion charge for the round payload contained in the manifold/delay body assembly. Gas pressure from the expulsion charge caused the round piston to push against the second payload, which in turn pushed against the retaining ring causing the retaining ring to separate from the round inner case. The second payload was then ejected and produced heat.

[0028] Obviously, many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.